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BULLETIN
OF THE
National Tuberculosis Association

Vol. IV SEPTEMBER, 1918 No. 12

Joint Red Cross Tuberculosis Campaign

As announced in the BULLETIN for August, the details of the new plan for financing the tuberculosis work in the country are now ready for publication. Briefly the plan proposed does away for this year with the sale of Red Cross Seals and unites the tuberculosis forces with those of the Red Cross in one monster joint campaign for a universal Red Cross membership to be known as the Christmas Roll Call. The tuberculosis agencies are assured also of an income considerably in excess of their gross sales of last year.

In developing the plan the American Red Cross and the National Tuberculosis Association took into consideration every possible phase of the question. Repeated conferences were held and the best thought of both organizations was brought to bear on the problems involved.

The decision was based upon thorough investigation of conditions affecting the raising of money in these difficult war times, and took into consideration the wishes of President Wilson and the Council of National Defence.

The following features of the joint campaign will outline the plan more in detail:

1. The abandonment of the Red Cross Seal sale for this year.

2. The use of the Red Cross Seal, however, as a distinctive feature of the Red Cross Christmas membership campaign, arrangements to be made whereby each new member of the Red Cross will receive a special packet containing educational literature on tuberculosis, ten Red Cross Seals, and information that will indicate to each of the expected millions of members of the Red Cross that he or she has a distinctive part in the tuberculosis campaign.

3. The advertising of the tuberculosis feature of the joint membership campaign on the part of the Red Cross and the National Association and the emphasis of this feature in the literature put out by the Red Cross, by joint conferences, and in other ways, in an effort both to preserve the integrity of the tuberculosis movement and its Red Cross Seal, and also to bring to a new group of people the message of tuberculosis.

4. The cooperation of the American Red Cross with all anti-tuberculosis agencies, and on the other hand, of all anti-tuberculosis agencies with the Red Cross machinery in their respective communities in an effort to make membership in the Red Cross as nearly universal as it can possibly be made.

5. The Red Cross will bear the expenses of the campaign, including the cost of distribution of printed matter of various kinds. Anti-tuberculosis societies will naturally be called upon to use their office staffs and other machinery for making the campaign a success. If any extra expenses not authorized in advance by the Red Cross are incurred, these would have to be paid locally by the tuberculosis societies. In view of this arrangement, however, the attention of anti-tuberculosis workers is directed to the fact that the appropriation which they will receive from the Red Cross through the National Association is subject to no deductions on account of commissions or other expenses.

6. Because of its own constitutional limitations, the American Red Cross cannot use any part of its membership funds for other than its own work, but in order that the interests of the anti-tuberculosis campaign throughout the United States may be insured against loss and may be safeguarded for the future, the War Council has appropriated to the anti-tuberculosis campaign of this country a sum amounting to $2,500,000. The National Tuberculosis Association has been designated as the agency responsible for the distribution of this fund. In accordance with our telegram of August 22nd, the Executive Committee of the National Association has arranged to grant to each state as a minimum an amount equal to the gross sale of Christmas Seals for 1917. The distribution of the sum remaining after the allotment of the amount just indicated is to be made on a basis to be determined by the Executive

(Concluded on page 2, col. 1)

BULLETIN
OF THE
National Tuberculosis Association
Published Monthly
In the Interest of Workers Engaged in the Anti-Tuberculosis Movement by the
National Tuberculosis Association
381 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

Vol. IV Sept., 1918 No. 12

Entered as Second Class mail matter, October 21, 1914, at the Postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912

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Committee of the National Association.

7. It is to be noted that the appropriation referred to in the preceding paragraph is for the calendar year 1919. Details with regard to dates of distribution of funds and the amounts to be distributed on such dates will be considered in the near future.

8. In accordance with the wishes of the American Red Cross and for the protection of the entire anti-tuberculosis movement, the National Association will require a budget to be submitted in advance of an appropriation for 1919 work and also an accurate detailed accounting on forms to be provided of all moneys appropriated as indicated above.

9. All orders for supplies under the former seal-selling campaign are now necessarily set aside.

Preliminary Programs of Sectional Conferences

This year, as last, all the Sectional Conferences will be devoted to the problem of tuberculosis in relation to the War, and especially to the problem of men rejected or discharged by the Army on account of tuberculosis. There will be, however, one essential difference in this year's discussions as compared with those of last year. Then problems were presented and programs outlined in a rather general way. Now, after another year's experience, the Conference will be concerned with the methods which have been employed, the concrete and substantial results obtained to date, and the definite measures which the needs of the future demand.

Nail Things Down

"Nail things down," the heading of our little advance leaflet, will in fact be the keynote of this year's gatherings. Generalities as to the nature of the problems to be met and the means of meeting them will be replaced by specifications as to exactly what these problems have shown themselves to be, and in just what ways and how far they have been solved. In short, there will be a stock-taking of what has actually been accomplished up to this time; and not alone a discussion of further steps required, but a detailed working-out of the advances necessary to "keep the enemy on the run."

The Programs

By the time this number of the BULLETIN reaches its readers, copies of the preliminary programs of all five of the Conferences held under the auspices of the National Tuberculosis Association will have been mailed out. As the BULLETIN goes to press, however, pending questions of detail make it impossible to give all the programs in full. Anyone who is interested may obtain further information by writing either to the National Tuberculosis Association or to the secretaries of the respective Conferences, as noted below. All the meetings are open to the public. The programs (preliminary and subject to change) are given below in chronological order:

Northwestern Conference

Spokane, Wash., (Hotel Davenport) Sept. 27-28.
Secretary—Mrs. B. B. Buchanan, 916 Cobb Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Friday, Sept. 27, 10:00, registration. 10:30, general subject, "Health Education of the Civilian Population in War Time:" sub-topics—"Publicity," Mrs. C. R. Athey, Boise, Idaho; "Exhibits;" "Lectures and Talks," Mrs. S. E. Morse, Helena, Mont.; "Printed Material," Frank W. LeClere, Salt Lake City, Utah; "Modern Health Crusade," Dr. B. J. Lloyd, Seattle, Wash.

2:30, general subject, "The Need of Adequate Programs in War Times:" sub-topics—"Surveys," Mrs. Sadie Orr-Dunbar, Portland, Ore.; "Organization," Mrs. R. A. Morton, Cheyenne, Wyo.; "Hospitals," Dr. A. E. Stuht, Spokane, Wash.; "Clinics," Mrs. Guy Stucky, Missoula, Mont.; "Nurses," Mrs. E. S. Soule, Seattle, Wash.; "Open Air Schools," Mrs. M. A. Phelps, Spokane, Wash.; "Industrial Conservation," Dr. O. M. Lanstrum, Helena, Mont.

4:30, medical session; general subject, "The Diagnosis of Tuberculosis in War Time:" sub-topics—"For Admission to the Army," Major R. C. Matson, Camp Lewis, Wash.; "In Civilian Life," Dr. David R. Lyman, Wallingford, Conn.

8:15, mass meeting under the auspices of the American Red Cross; general subject, "Adequate Care of the Tuberculous Soldier:" sub-topics—"Federal Hospital Provision," Dr. David R. Lyman, Wallingford, Conn.; "Vocational Training:" "Reinstatement into Civilian Life," Prof. F. J. Laube, Seattle, Wash.; "The Tuberculosis Problem After the War," Frederic L. Hoffman, LL.D., Newark, N. J.

Saturday, Sept. 28, 9:30, round-table—"Public Health Nursing," Miss E. E. Grittinger, Portland, Ore., presiding.

11:00, round-table — "The Modern Health Crusade," Mrs. C. R. Athey, Boise, Idaho, presiding.

3:00, dedication of Infirmary at Edgecliff Sanatorium. Addresses by Mayor Fassett of Spokane, Dr. David R. Lyman, and others.

Mississippi Valley Conference

St. Louis (Planters Hotel), Oct. 2-4.
Secretary—Paul L. Benjamin, 25 Chamber of Commerce, Minneapolis, Minn.

This Conference is held under the auspices of a Central Council representing tuberculosis workers in the states of the Mississippi Valley. The program is not complete as BULLETIN goes to press. Further information may be obtained from Mr. Benjamin.

Wednesday, Oct. 2, forenoon, registration, meeting of council, business session and luncheon of state secretaries. Afternoon, general subject, "The War and Tuberculosis:" sub-topics—"The Returned Tuberculous Soldier," Dr. Geo. T. Palmer, Springfield, Illinois; "Home Service," Frank J. Bruno, Minneapolis; "The Federal Program," "Army Reconstruction Work for Tuberculous Patients," "Disease Prevention an Essential War Industry," and round-table discussion;—speakers to be announced. Evening, group dinners of secretaries and nurses and reception by local committee.

Thursday, Oct. 3, forenoon, round-table discussions and meeting of clinical section. Afternoon, sanatorium section, and round-table discussions. Evening, mass meeting under auspices of local committee, program to be announced.

Friday, Oct. 4, forenoon, round-

table discussions, and meeting of sociological section, including addresses by W. D. Thurber, of Chicago, on "Fighting Tuberculosis in the Mississippi Valley," and by Wm. S. Groom, of Covington, Ky., on "Popularizing Public Health Propaganda." Afternoon, meeting of nurses' section, including an address on the "Wisconsin Plan," by Dr. Errol V. Brumbaugh, of Milwaukee. Business meeting at 4:30, followed by adjournment.

Southwestern Conference

Denver, Colo. (Brown Palace Hotel), Oct. 4-5.

Secretary—Miss Garnet Isabel Pelton, Denver, Colo.

Friday, Oct. 4, 9:00, registration. 9:30, general subject, "The Need of Adequate Tuberculosis Programs in War Time:" sub-topics—"Education," Jules Schevitz, Oklahoma City, Okla.; "Surveys," Miss Carol F. Walton, Phoenix, Ariz.; "Hospitals," Dr. Charles O. Giese, Colorado Springs; "Clinics," Dr. J. Gelien, Denver, Colo.; "Nurses," Mrs. B. Ewing, Austin, Texas; "Open Air Schools," Dr. J. Metzger, Tucson, Ariz.; "Industrial Conservation," Dr. R. W. Corwin, Pueblo, Colo.

1:00, luncheon. 2:00, general subject, "How to Solve the Problem of the Indigent Migratory Consumptive:" sub-topics—"The Kent Bill," Mrs. Edythe Tate-Thompson, Los Angeles, Cal.; "The Hilliard Bill," Miss Gertrude Vaile, Denver, Colo.; "A Proposed Working Plan," D. E. Breed, Austin, Texas.

8:15, general subject, "Adequate Care of the Tuberculous Soldier:" sub-topics—"Federal Hospital Provision," Major F. H. McKeon, Fort Stanton, N. M.; "Vocational Training;' "Reinstatement into Civilian Life," Miss Gertrude Vaile, Denver, Colo.

Saturday, Oct. 5, 9:30, round-table—"Public Health Nursing," Miss Olive Chapman, presiding.

11:00, round-table—"The Modern Health Crusade," Miss Carol F. Walton, Phoenix, Ariz., presiding.

12:30, luncheon. 2:30, inspection of new army tuberculosis sanatorium.

3:30, medical session, general subject, "The Diagnosis of Tuberculosis in War Time:" sub-topics—"For Admission to the Army:" "In Civilian Life."

Southern Conference

Birmingham, Ala., (Hotel Tutwiler) Oct. 11-12.

Secretary—Rev. George Eaves, D.D., 311½ S. 20th St., Birmingham, Ala.

Friday, Oct. 11, 9:30, registration. 10:00, general subject, "Health Education of the Civilian Population in War Time:" sub-topics—"Publicity," Homer W. Borst, Jacksonville, Fla.; "Exhibits," Miss Erle Chambers, Little Rock, Ark.; "Lectures and Talks," James P. Faulkner, Atlanta, Ga.; "Printed Matter," Dr. L. B. McBrayer, Sanatorium, N. C.; "Modern Health Crusade," Miss Irene Rogers, Memphis, Tenn.; "A State Health Institute," Prof. Reed Smith, Columbia, S. C.

(Concluded on page 7, column 1)

The Framingham Demonstration

No. 3: Vital Statistics Survey

By Mary A. Abel, Educational Assistant

These monthly articles in the Framingham series began in July.

As an investigative step in the development of the Community Health and Tuberculosis Demonstration program, a thorough study of sanitary conditions was planned early in the work. Through arrangements with the Russell Sage Foundation, the services of Mr. Franz Schneider, Jr., were secured for the undertaking of an analysis of the vital statistics of Framingham, a study of the hazards of life, among infants, in the schools and in factories, and a survey of hygienic conditions as regards food, milk, wells and privies and general sanitation.

Under the name of "Vital Statistics; Monograph No. 3" the statistical phase of the survey has been published.

In pursuing this phase of the work, the Community Health Station staff has been aided by many outside agencies, including the Bureau of Labor Statistics in Washington, the Bureau of Labor and Industry in Massachusetts, the Russell Sage Foundation, the American Museum of Safety, the New York State Commission on Ventilation, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and several educational institutions, notably the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Simmons College, and Mt. Holyoke College.

In planning the study of vital statistics it was decided to make the analysis cover a ten-year period, partly so that the variations of different diseases over this period might be observed, and partly so as to have a sufficient body of information to make the computation of precinct death rates justifiable.

The work in Framingham was initiated shortly before January 1, 1917, and was in part well under way during a fraction of that year. A summary of the mortality finding for 1917 in Framingham may be of interest, as indicating the conditions under which the Demonstration was working, and the statistical basis with which its subsequent results will have to be compared. The situation as regards mortality is not offered as a manifestation of the effect of the Demonstration program. All that can be said at the present time is that it indicates a tendency. This tendency, being in the direction of lower rates, must be maintained and if possible accelerated, if the measures being undertaken are to prove of worth.

In Framingham during the decade studied (1906-1916) the general death rate including non-residents was 15.3 per thousand. In 1917 it was 15.1. The tuberculosis death rate per 100,000, corrected for non-residents and death certification errors, was 121.5 for the preceding decade, and 99.0 for 1917.

The main conclusions, drawn from the foregoing study, may be indicated as follows:

1. There is a close correspondence between the local and the national mortality statistics.

2. The community is experiencing a rapid growth (22.4 per cent. increase in 5 years). This growth is largely in the lower age groups (75 per cent. under 40 years), and particularly affects the foreign born, notably the Italian population. Growth statistics vary greatly for the different precincts.

3. The death rates fluctuate year by year, owing doubtless to the small population group under consideration. On the other hand, there is no marked tendency for general improvement during the decade. It is a question how much a three- to five-year Demonstration may affect the mortality from degenerative disease.

4. The leading causes of death are organic heart disease, Bright's disease, cerebral hemorrhage, cancer and tuberculosis, in the order named.

5. Tuberculosis and infant mortality present the best opportunities for attack upon the mortality rates.

Delineator Health Stories

For some good examples of health education put out in generally readable form, tuberculosis workers are referred to a series of articles now running in *The Delineator*, having begun in April, 1917. These articles deal with that magazine's "Save the Seventh Baby" campaign, which has attracted attention throughout the country. Based on statistics showing that one baby out of every seven dies in its first year, this campaign has had as its object the making of local surveys, subsequent organization of baby-saving work and general publicity, to reduce this infant mortality. The campaign has been under the executive direction of Dr. Charles E. Terry, formerly health officer of Jacksonville, Florida.

The *Delineator* articles take up the midwife problem, milk supply, infection by flies and similar questions. They are illustrated by photographs and sketches and are written conversationally.

Suggestions from the Field

This department of the BULLETIN is designed to give brief information regarding anti-tuberculosis activities in different parts of the country. The items published are presumed to deal with new lines of work or new methods and to contain suggestions of general value. Tuberculosis workers are invited to send appropriate information to John Daniels, Publicity Secretary.

Cambridge Educates

The Cambridge, Mass., association is doing some substantial work along educational and preventive lines—"We are now preparing a lecture which we shall call 'Know Your City!'" the secretary reports. "It will be illustrated, and we hope to make the slides tell the story so well that they can be used by almost anyone, when it is not convenient to send a trained lecturer. The object of this lecture is to acquaint people with the health situation in our city; also with the various medical and educational resources. There will be a pin-map of Cambridge showing the number and location of deaths from tuberculosis for ten years. Another slide will show in chart form the yearly deaths and cases reported. There will be pictures of the tuberculosis dispensary, the hospital, open-air schools and other agencies, always giving addresses, hours of clinics, and similar practical details. We are also planning monthly leaflets, each on a timely subject, to be distributed probably through the schools. The first one will emphasize the prevention of contagious diseases, and this will be followed, as the cold weather approaches, by one on ventilation and others suited to the season. This summer we are making a special effort to have small window exhibits in all parts of the city. These exhibits will consist chiefly of posters and panels emphasizing various health subjects."

Labor Speaks

The Labor League of New York City is preparing to take a definite stand in the coming fall campaign to insure the welfare of its members and their fellow workers in New York State. Two of the planks in its state platform are as follows:

Establishment of state-administered health insurance and the creation of a bureau of sickness prevention and health promotion within the state labor department.

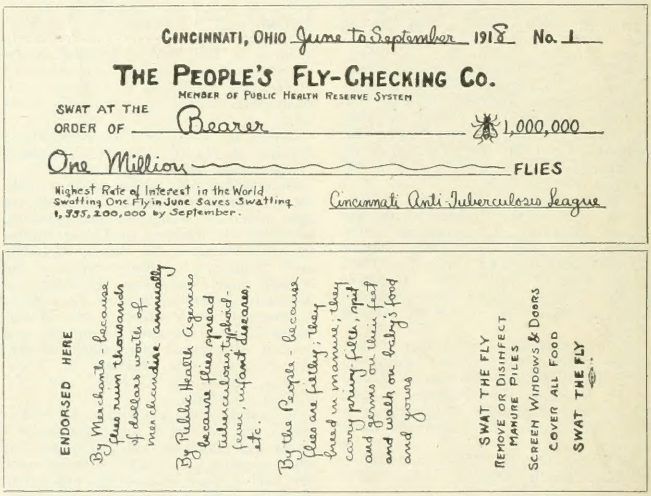
Erection and maintenance of a tuberculosis sanatorium in each county, with county management and state supervision.

New York Schools

Among the positions under the New York State department of education for which civil service examinations will be held soon, is one of "physical diagnostician." It is announced that the person selected for this new position is expected chiefly to direct a systematic campaign against tuberculosis throughout the public schools of the state. Applicants, it is specified, must have had experience in the treatment of this disease. The salary is fixed at $4,000. Two other new positions closely related to the tuberculosis problem are those of oral hygiene inspector at $3,000 and expert on nutrition at $2,000.

Fly Checking in Cincinnati

The Cincinnati Anti-Tuberculosis League has recently got out the clever piece of publicity shown by the accompanying illustration. "On Saturday, June 8," the Secretary of the League writes, "Boy scouts distributed 15,000 copies of the check at the important street corners in the city. Several manufacturing concerns placed checks in their employees' pay envelopes. Altogether it was a very successful campaign, several people returning to ask the Boy Scouts for additional checks. As far as I can determine, not one of them was thrown into the street. Because of their resemblance to real checks many persons used them for playing jokes upon their friends and thus the information about the fly was spread still further."


CINCINNATI, OHIO June to September 1918 No. 1
THE PEOPLE'S FLY-CHECKING CO.
MEMBER OF PUBLIC HEALTH RESERVE SYSTEM
SWAT AT THE ORDER OF Bearer 1,000,000
One Million FLIES
Highest Rate of Interest in the World. Swatting One Fly in June Saves Swatting 1,393,200,000 by September.
Cincinnati Anti-Tuberculosis League
ENDORSED HERE
By Merchants - because they save many thousands of dollars waste of merchandise annually
By Public Health Agencies because flies spread tuberculosis typhoid fever, infant diseases, etc.
By the People - because flies are filthy, they breed in manure, they carry germs, feet, spit and germs on their feet and walk on baby's food and yours
SWAT THE FLY
REMOVE OR DISINFECT MANURE PILES
SCREEN WINDOWS & DOORS
COVER ALL FOOD
SWAT THE FLY

"Tuberculosis Theses"

Impressed with the educational value for physicians of an article entitled "Tuberculosis Theses" by Dr. Lawrason Brown, which appeared in the June, 1917, number of the *American Review of Tuberculosis*, the Tuberculosis Committee of the New York Charity Organization Society has had reprints made of the article. These are being distributed among students in medical colleges and internes in the hospitals of New York City. Copies of the reprint may be obtained from Frank H. Mann, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

Employees Fight T. B.

The Employees Tuberculosis Relief Association of Bridgeport, Conn., is one of the largest and most active organizations of its kind.

Within the different factories of the city 15,000 employees are represented by this association. It insures to all employees of factories throughout the city care if stricken with tuberculosis, in the way of medical treatment and an allowance of $4 a week as long as they are ill.

Practically all of the large manufacturers of the city are affiliated with the organization. No expense is incurred as far as salaries of officers are concerned. All funds are turned over to the treasurer to be used exclusively in taking care of the patients.

Federal Health Merger

By an executive order dated July 1, 1918, President Wilson provides that henceforth all public health activities of the government (except those of the Surgeons General of the army and navy and those of the Provost Marshal General) "carried on by any executive bureau, agency, or office, especially created for or concerned in the prosecution of the existing war," shall be put under the control of the treasury department to eliminate duplication and establish unity of policy. This action may have important future results in federal health organization.

Tuberculosis Work Among Negroes

The problem of tuberculosis among Negroes, where the mortality and death rates from the disease are in general very high, is admittedly one which as yet has received far from adequate attention. Though applicable in different degrees to different sections of the country, this observation holds true in all sections to an extent that affords little cause for satisfaction. At the same time, throughout the country, the seriousness of the problem is recognized.

Articles dealing with this problem, as regards both the facts themselves and the measures necessary in view of these facts, will be published in the BULLETIN from time to time henceforth, as material at hand warrants. To aid in the distribution of information and experience concerning this subject, the Association would be glad to hear from state and local associations, and from other agencies or individuals interested, as to what is now being done or planned in their respective localities to meet this need. The question of how far the Negroes themselves are acting in the matter, either in an auxiliary way or independently, is of special interest.

In the present article, it is possible to report, though in a fragmentary form, upon some of the ways in which this problem is being taken up in a number of localities, especially in the South. These undertakings hold out much of promise, not only in the way of practical local service but as experiments and demonstrations which will be watched by other localities for their own guidance. Note will be made first of what some state associations are doing, and then of more intensive work in cities. It should be understood that the present account does not purport to be comprehensive as regards the localities mentioned, but simply puts together some scattered and partial recent items.

Good Work in Four States

The Delaware association (State Tuberculosis Commission) writes: "One of the staff nurses made a survey of a colored school in Wilmington last fall, and as a result of this, we will have this fall a model school and the first open air school under the board of education and this commission, which we feel is very much needed."

A letter from the Virginia association says: "Four years ago we were at the footest of the foot of the ladder as to beds, having about three hundred in the State, without a single bed for Negroes. We now have a Negro hospital with 80 beds and 40 more promised."

The Tennessee association has some ambitious but practical plans on foot for tackling this problem, including the employment of a well-qualified Negro field agent and auxiliary Negro committees.

In Arkansas, the annual institute of Negro school teachers, held earlier this summer, was utilized to present the tuberculosis problem and enlist the cooperation of the teachers in educating the Negro population throughout the state as to the treatment and prevention of the disease.

Maryland Campaign

Maryland, hitherto, has been distinctly backward in efforts to meet this problem, but has now taken a stride forward in the passage by the legislature last spring of a bill appropriating $75,000 for the care of tuberculous Negroes. Though it is expected that this will provide for about 75 beds only, it is nevertheless a good beginning. Credit for this legislation belongs largely to the Maryland association, which conducted a well-judged campaign of newspaper and exhibit publicity throughout the State. In this publicity stress has been placed upon the danger to the community as a whole resulting from neglect of tuberculosis among Negroes. "Tuberculosis germs are spread by Negro servants," ran one headline, to substantiate which actual cases were cited. On account of the difficulty of persuading Negroes to go to hospitals at any distance from their homes, the plan in view in Maryland is to add small Negro wards to a number of hospitals in different parts of the state.

Florida Going Ahead

The Florida association, in a recent bulletin, states that "in St. Petersburg a young Negro woman has been engaged for nursing service among Negroes who are suffering with tuberculosis, and a small hospital for Negro tuberculosis patients has been provided. This nurse, in addition to her training, was sent to Jacksonville for a special course in public health nursing." It is also reported that "Daytona has an excellent nursing service now being prosecuted among the Negroes by the Public Health Association and the seal money is being returned to that organization in the belief that in this way the present service may be continued and enlarged."

Progress in North Carolina

From the North Carolina association comes this interesting news: "We are employing a colored woman who has had two years' experience in nursing and has been a teacher and a supervisor of county teachers. In addition to this we are cooperating with the board of education in the employment of about 35 rural supervisors in the various counties and have organized colored Community Leagues in every community where there are sufficient Negroes to have a school house. These are studying tuberculosis in particular, and hygiene, sanitation and the prevention of disease in general, and make reports direct to us. We now have 500 of these leagues organized with a membership of 15,000. Among other things they reported to us last month about 75 cases of tuberculosis, which are being visited and instructed by the committees of the Community Leagues appointed for that purpose under our direction."

Organizing in Atlanta

The Atlanta association, in its report for 1917, describes an intensive antituberculosis campaign carried on among that city's 60,000 Negro residents, with the assistance of the association's Negro branch, and a special committee "which included physicians, ministers, nurses, men and women workers of both races." The undertaking was linked up with the clean-up campaign under the auspices of the National Negro Business League, in which Atlanta succeeded in winning the first prize. The cooperation of every important white and Negro organization in the city was enlisted. Insurance companies furnished 50,000 health leaflets. Traveling clinics were conducted and public meetings held throughout the Negro districts. Over 33,000 persons were reached in one way or another. Over 600 were examined and of these all but a small fraction were referred for treatment for various conditions. "The work has not yet been finished," the association states, "and the good effect of it will never be lost upon the communities in which these clinics were held. . . . The association now has two colored nurses who are giving their whole time to this work."

Results in Cincinnati

The most noteworthy results in the actual reduction of the tuberculosis death rate among Negroes and the fullest discussion of the factors involved are presented in the report of the Cincinnati association for last year. From 1912 to 1916 the negro tuberculosis mortality rate declined 23.3% as compared with a decrease of only 6.5% among the whites and an increase among Negroes over the registration area of the country as a whole. After analyzing in turn the various factors which might possibly account for the local decrease among the Negroes in Cincinnati, the report concludes that the extensive educational preventive and curative work which has been carried on in that city is responsible for the reduction. In 1908, only 673 Negroes were reached through lectures and literature; by 1914 over 20,000 were reached in these ways. In 1910 only five nurses' visits were made to Negroes' homes; in 1917 a total of 1,164 such visits were made, while visits of Negroes to dispensaries had increased from 80 to 2,010. The report closes with a plea that this work be still further extended, in order that the recent influx of Negroes from the South, which is believed to account for a slight increase during 1917 in the local rate, shall not be allowed to negative the results already obtained.

1917 Red Cross Seal Honor Roll

Complete list of awards of Certificates of Commendation for the purchase of six or more seals per inhabitant:

ARIZONA
Flagstaff
Maricopa and Pinal Counties
Miami
Nogales
Phoenix
Williams

CALIFORNIA
Cloverdale
Harriet
Watsonville

CONNECTICUT
Andover
Beacon Falls
Bozrah
Canaan
Cheshire
Clinton
Colebrook
Cornwall
Fairfield
Farmington
Groton
Madison
Middlebury
Norfolk
Ridgefield
Wallingford
Woodbury

FLORIDA
Sarasota

GEORGIA
Adrian
Decatur

IDAHO
American Falls
Bellevue
Bonner's Ferry
Burley
Emmett
Filer
Fruitland
Hailey
Hanson
Kellogg
Moscow
Nampa
New Plymouth
Parma
Richfield
St. Maries
Salmon
Shoshone
Sugar City
Wallace
Wardner

ILLINOIS
Argenta
Bardolph
Bement
Blandinsville
Blue Mound
Boody
Braceville
Carbon Hill
Cerro Gordo
Chadwick
Champaign
Chester
Cisco
Clay City
Decatur
Downer's Grove
Du Quoin
Elmhurst
Elwin
Fillmore
Forsyth
Galva
Gardner
Geneseo
Granville
Harristown
Hinsdale
Huntley
Industry
Irving
Kincaid
Kinsman
La Fayette
Lawrenceville
Long Creek
Macomb
Macon
McHenry
Mansfield
Maroa
Mason City
Mazon
Milledgeville
Milton
Minooka
Monticello
Morris
Morrison
Mt. Sterling
Mt. Zion
Naperville
National City
Niantic
Nokomis
Oakley
Paris
Phenix
Pinckneyville
Prophetstown
Richmond
Ridgway
Rio
San Jose
Shawneetown
Shipman
Springfield
Suffren
Tamaroa
Taylorville
Toledo
Toulon
Tremont
Tuscola
Valmeyer
Verona
Villa Grove
Warrensburg
Watago
White Heath
Witt
Woodstock
Xenia
Yorktown

INDIANA
Albion
Amo
Avilla
Bentonville
Bethlehem
Bruceville
Clayton
Connersville
Cromwell
Delphi
Demotte
Depauw
Emison
Evansville
Fort Wayne
Haubstadt
Hazleton
Kendallville
Kimmel
Laconia
Lagro
Laotta
Ligonier
Logansport
Marion
Monticello
Newtown
N. Manchester
North Salem
Palmyra
Pittsboro
Rensselaer
Rich Valley
Roann
Rome City
Rossville
Rushville
St. Joe
Somerset
Urbana
Wabash
Wawaka
Wheatfield
Wolf Lake

IOWA
Albert City
Ames
Badger
Bayard
Cambria
Doon
Galva
Greenfield
Grinnell
Hawarden
Inwood
Iowa Falls
Kimbellton
Macksburg
Marathon
Newell
Oakdale
Packwood
Rock Rapids
St. Ansgar
Sioux Rapids
Story City
Waverly

MAINE
Gardiner
Northeast Harbor

MARYLAND
Hagerstown

MICHIGAN
Baroda
Benton Harbor
Berrien Springs
Bridgman
Coloma
Eau Claire
Galien
Niles
Reed City
Sodus
Three Oaks
Ypsilanti

MINNESOTA
Ada
Adams
Albert Lea
Anoka
Appleton
Argyle
Arlington
Ashby
Balaton
Barnesville
Barnum
Barrett
Battle Lake
Baudette
Belgrade
Benson
Big Lake
Blooming Prairie
Blue Earth
Boyd
Braham
Brandon
Brewster
Brooten
Brownsdale
Buhl
Caledonia
Canton
Ceylon
Chaska
Chisago City
Chokio
Clarkfield
Cleveland
Cokato
Coleraine
Comfrey
Crosby-Ironton
Cottonwood
Cyrus
Dassel
Dawson
Deer Creek
Deer River
Delavan
Dilworth
Dunnell
Edgerton
Elgin
Elk River
Ellendale
Elmore
Elysian
Emmons
Erskine
Eveleth
Excelsior
Farmington
Fertile
Fisher
Foley
Fosston
Fountain
Freeborn
Fulda
Gibbon
Glenwood
Goodhue
Granada
Grand Marais
Grand Rapids
Granite Falls
Greenbush
Grove City
Hallock
Hanley Falls
Hanska
Hartland
Hawley
Hayfield
Hector
Henderson
Hendricks
Hendrum
Henning
Hill City
Hills
Hinckley
Hoffman
Hopkins
International Falls
Iona
Ivanhoe
Janesville
Kasson
Kellogg
Kenyon
Keewatin
Kerkoven
Kilkenny
Kimball
Lake Crystal
Lakefield
Lake Park
Lamberton
Lanesboro
Lewiston
Lindstrom
Litchfield
Little Falls
Long Prairie
Luverne
Lyle
McIntosh
Mabel
Madelia
Madison
Mahnomen
Maple Lake
Marietta
Mazeppa
Milaca
Minneapolis
Minneota
Minnesota Lake
Monterey-Triumph
Montevideo
Monticello
Moose Lake
Mora
Morris
Morristown
Murdock
Nevis
Newport
New Prague
New Richland
New York Mills
Nicollet
North Branch
Northfield
Northome
Ogilvie
Okabena
Olivia
Oslo
Osseo
Parker's Prairie
Paynesville
Pelican Rapids
Perham
Pine Island
Pipestone
Preston
Princeton
Red Lake Falls
Robbinsdale
Rochester
Rockford
Round Lake
Rushmore
Red Wing
Sauk Center
Scanlon
Sherburn
Springfield
St. Charles
St. Cloud
Starbuck
Stephen
Stewart
Taconite
Taylor's Falls
Tracy
Truman
Twin Valley
Vernon Center
Wabasso
Wadena
Wahkon
Waldorf
Waseca
Wayzata
Wendell
Willow River
Winger
Winnebago
Winton
Wolverton
Worthington
Zumbrota
Zumbro Falls

MISSOURI
Amsterdam
Appleton City
Auxvasse
Bigelow
Blairstown
Chilhowee
Dalton
Green Ridge
Hardin
Jamestown
Maitland
Meadville
Platte City
Ravenwood
Raymore
Rocheport
Wellington
Westboro

MONTANA
Absarokee
Big Timber
Billings
Bozeman
Broadview
Butte
Chinook
Columbus
Culbertson
Deer Lodge
Dillon
Forsyth
Ft. Benton
Fromberg
Glasgow
Great Falls
Hardin
Harlem
Harlowton
Helena
Hinsdale
Huntley
Kalispel
Lewistown
Malta
Manhattan
Miles City
Park City
Plentywood
Roman
Saco
Superior
Terry
Thompson Falls
Three Forks
Townsend
Virginia City
Whitefish
White Sulphur
Wibaux

NEBRASKA
Arnold
Bayard
Bridgeport
Bristow
Gering
Hardy
Morrill
Newport
Randolph
Schuyler
Scottsbluff
Spencer
Sterling

NEW JERSEY
Bloomfield
Bound Brook
Englewood
Glen Ridge
Irvington
Montclair
Morristown
Plainfield
Princeton
Rahway
Summit

NEW YORK
Andes
Aurora
Bloomville
Bolivar
Bronxville
Cannonsville
Cherry Valley
Cobleskill
Cold Spring
Cooperstown
Corning
Dansville
Davenoprt
Delhi
Downville
Elmira
Franklin
Freeport
Glens Falls
Hamburg
Harrison
Hobart
Ithaca
Johnstown
Larchmont
Lewiston
Margaretville
Maryland
Medina
Montour Falls
Olean
Oneida
Oneonta
Oswego
Otego
Palmyra
Patchogue
Portchester
Poughkeepsie
Richfield Springs
Riverhead
Roxbury
Saranac Lake
Scarsdale
Shelter Island
Sidney Center
Stamford
Tarrytown
Troy
Unadilla
Waterford
Watertown
Watkins
West Oneonta
White Plains
Worcester

NORTH DAKOTA
Bismarck
Cando
Casselton
Center
Cooperstown
Dunceith
Hatton
Kenmare
LaMoure
Mayville

OHIO
Elyria
Gambier
Graysville
Kent
Malta
McConnelsville
Warren

OKLAHOMA
Bartlesville
Billings
Blackwell
Bristow
Calumet
Chandler
Cheyenne
Enid
Erick
Guymon
Henryetta
Kingfisher
Madill
Maysville
Muskogee
Norman
Okemah
Oklahoma City
Pawhuska
Poteau
Prague
Rush Springs
Sapulpa
Shawnee
Supply
Texhoma
Tishomingo
Tulsa
Wewoka
Yale

OREGON
Balsey
Marshfield
Milwaukee
Ontario
Oregon City
Wasco

PENNSYLVANIA
Ben Avon
Frackville
Greensburg
Homestead
Munhall
Oakmont
Pinegrove
Sewickley
Thornburg

RHODE ISLAND
East Greenwich
Warwick

SOUTH CAROLINA
Antreville
Cope
Eastover
Eutawville
Garnett
Greenwood
Holly Hill
Martin
Norway
Richer
Parksville
Springfield
Strother
Troy
Woodford

SOUTH DAKOTA
Aberdeen
Ardmore
Armour
Belle Fourche
Beresford
Buffalo
Buffalo Gap
Camp Crook
Canova
Centerville
Chamberlain
Corsica
Custer
Dallas
Dell Rapids
Edgemont
Elk Point
Emery
Firesteel
Flandreau
Gann Valley
Gettysburg
Harrold
Hayti
Highmore
Isabel
Kimball
Lemmon
Leola
Madison
Martin
Milbank
Miller
Murdo
Oelrich
Plankinton
Pollock
Presho
Reliance
Selby
Sisseton
Timber Lake
Tyndall
Vermilion
Watertown
Wood
Yankton

VIRGINIA
Dillwyn
Emory
Franklin
Glen Allen
Mathews
Prince George C. H.

WASHINGTON
Almira
Battle Ground
Big Lake
Coupeville
Dupont
Harrington
Kalama
Lowell
Lyman
Sequim
Sprague
Three Lakes

WEST VIRGINIA
Beckley
Bluefield
Boomer
Burton
Charleston
Clarksburg
New Cumberland
Weston

WISCONSIN
Amery
Antigo
Arcadia
Argyle
Ashland
Beaver Dam
Bellevue
Blaire
Boscobel
Brodhead
Burlington
Chippewa Falls
Clintonville
Colfax
Columbus
Darlington
Delavan
Elkhorn
Elk Mound
Ellsworth
Evansville
Galesville
Gilbert
Gillett
Hartford
Horicon
Kendall
Kiel
Kilbourn
Lake Geneva
Lake Mills
Madison
Manitowoc
Marion
Markesan
Marshfield
Mayville
Mineral Point
Montello
Mosinee
Mt. Horeb
New Glarus
New Holstein
New Lisbon
Oconto Falls
Oshkosh
Owen
Pittsville
Port Washington
Prentice
Prescott
Rhinelander
Richland Center
Ripon
River Falls
Soldier's Grove
Sparta
Stockbridge
Stoughton
Stratford
Sturgeon Bay
Tomah
Walworth
Waukesha
Waupum
West Bend
Wild Rose
Wittenberg

WYOMING
Basin
Buffalo
Casper
Cheyenne
Cokeville
Douglas
Evanston
Gillette
Greybull
Guernsey
Hanna
Kaycee
Kemmerer
Lander
Laramie
Lovell
Lusk
Moorcroft
Newcastle
Powell
Rawlins
Riverton
Sheridan
Shoshoni
Sundance
Thermopolis
Torrington
Upton
Wheatland
Worland

(*Continued from page 3, column 1*)

2:00, general subject, "A Complete Community War Program for the Control of Tuberculosis:" sub-topics—"Tuberculosis Work in Cantonment Zones," Dr. C. W. Stiles, Augusta, Ga.; "The Framingham Community Health War Program," Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, Framingham, Mass.; "The Machinery Needed," Rev. George Eaves, D.D., Birmingham, Ala.

4:30, medical session, general subject, "The Diagnosis of Tuberculosis in War Time:" sub-topics—"For Admission to the Army," Major Henry A. Hoagland, U. S. A., General Hospital No. 18, Azalia, N. C.; "In Civilian Life," Dr. David R. Lyman, Wallingford, Conn.

8:15, mass meeting under local auspices, general subject, "Adequate Care of the Tuberculous Soldier," Gov. Henderson, presiding; sub-topics—"Federal Hospital Provision," Dr. David R. Lyman, Wallingford, Conn.; "Vocational Training," Dr. Douglas MacMurtrie, New York, N. Y.; "Reinstatement into Civilian Life," Joseph C. Logan, Atlanta, Ga.

Saturday, Oct. 12, 9:00, round-table—"Public Health Nursing," Miss Jane Van deVrede, Atlanta, Ga., presiding.

11:00, round-table—"Red Cross Home Service Care of the Tuberculous Soldier," Harry L. Hopkins, New Orleans, presiding.

12:30, luncheon. 2:30, general subject, "The Tuberculous Negro," Bolton Smith, Memphis, Tenn., presiding; sub-topics—"Health Education of the Negro," F. A. McKenzie, Ph.D., Nashville, Tenn.; "Organization of the Negroes," field, New York, N. Y.; "Organization of the Negroes in North Carolina," Dr. L. B. McBrayer, Sanatorium, N. C.

North Atlantic Conference

Pittsburgh, Pa., (William Penn Hotel) Oct. 17-18.

Secretary—Miss Alice E. Stewart, Bedford avenue and Wandless street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

This program, details of which will be given in the BULLETIN for October, will follow the same general lines as those preceding.

New England Conference

Providence, R. I., Oct. 25-26

Secretary — Willis E. Chandler, 109 Washington street, Providence, R. I.

As regards this Conference also, the publication of program in the BULLETIN must be deferred till October.

Health Singing!

As suggesting a mode of approach to our problem among the Negroes, which turns to educational account a well-known characteristic of the race—namely, their love of song—a clipping just at hand from Louisville, Kentucky, is most interesting. Arrangements are being made to hold a folk song festival for Negroes, the clipping states, at which songs by Negro composers will be sung by a colored chorus of 300 men and women, to "spread the gospel of correct singing as a preventive of disease, especially of tuberculosis."

Modern Health Crusaders Department

The new manual of the Modern Health Crusade, a twelve-page pamphlet, is now on the press. Sample copies will be ready for distribution when this BULLETIN is published.

The manual is a practical guide for the enlistment of Crusaders, their drill in hygiene and participation in public health work, both for children in schools and other organized groups, and independently. Emphasis is laid on the Crusade as a system of health education and promotion rather than as an organization. Thus, Boy and Girl Scout troops and varied organizations as well as schools may take up the Crusade as a phase of their work.

The Crusade has demonstrated that it has a mission in leading the many schools to adopt the practical methods of teaching hygiene which have hitherto found place only in the few. These methods are described in the chapter in the manual relating to schools. Under the heading of "Questioning and Inspection," a series of questions is described, based on the health chores to be applied to the pupils in the classroom. The National Association supplies its health chore question sheet for recording the answers to these questions. This sheet also is used in a competition between the children in the performance of the most chores within a week.

The manual gives instruction on conducting hygienic inspection in the class based on the experience of schools in several cities. Under the system of health chore questioning reinforced by hygienic inspection, the child receives in school a prompting on chores, making the attention given to these at home doubly effective.

The plan of competition described in the August BULLETIN based on the progress of health knighthood is described in the chapter on tournaments. Under this plan of competition, not only are tourneys between crusaders possible in the smaller Crusade groups, but state and national tournaments are conducted as well. The national tournament, continuing the national pennant competitions familiar to Red Cross seal workers, will be described more fully in a circular, "The Field of the Cloth of Gold."

The "Roll of Health Knighthood" is the title of a handsome school chart which the National Association now has on the press for posting the names of all the members of a class and starring the children who become Pages, Squires, Knights and Knights Banneret.

A model constitution is printed in the manual for work in schools. Health inspectors and window inspectors are recommended as officers additional to those named in the constitution.

The manual describes the new 1918-19 insignia and the certificate of enrollment. The latter carries a reduction of the daily health guide chart suitable for posting in the home. The 48 state associations affiliated with the National Association are listed alphabetically in the manual as the primary distributors of supplies for their respective territories.

October Meeting

The subject for the October meeting, "Care of teeth; tooth-brush drill; care of nose and throat," offers possibilities for a particularly interesting demonstration. A dentist may be secured to talk to the children, showing the structure of the teeth with the aid of a manikin; or the Crusade master may prepare a talk, using the following reference matter.

"Instructions for the Home Care of the Mouth," a practical pamphlet issued by the Bridgeport (Conn.) Board of Health, may be secured by any Crusade worker applying to the National Association. Crusade masters (teachers) should have the companion leaflet giving directions for conducting a tooth-brush drill.

Colgate & Co., Jersey City, N. J., supply free material, including "The Jungle School," a story on the care of the teeth, told in illustrated comic verse.

The illustrated booklet, "Teeth, Tonsils and Adenoids," issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York, covers the whole subject of the meeting, with the exception of the drill.

A health playlet for October, emphasizing the value of medical inspection in schools, is "The Imps and the Children," wherein the villians Toothache, Snuffles and Sore Throat are dispersed by doctor, dentist and nurses. The National Association can supply copies for each of the 24 characters for 27 cents; or single copies, 2 cents each.

The July number of "How to Live," to be obtained from the Life Extension Institute, 25 West 45th St., New York, pictures the disclosures of the X-ray in the human mouth. A formula for an effective and pleasant, though cheap, tooth powder is given both here and in the Bridgeport pamphlet, as follows:

Finest grade English precipitated chalk ½ lb., powdered Castile soap 1¾ oz., light carbonate of magnesia ½ oz., oil of clove 46 drops, oil of wintergreen 35 drops, oil of sassafras 35 drops, oil of peppermint 18 drops, saccharin, finely powdered 4 grains.

The children of the poor do not need to resort to expensive pastes, where they are taught inducements for cleaning teeth other than a good taste. Fortunately for economy, many dentists pronounce a normal salt solution as good a dental wash as any. It consists of one to 1½ teaspoons of ordinary domestic salt dissolved in a pint of water. Another good wash is made of equal parts of salt, borax and baking soda dissolved in water in the same ratio as the normal salt solution.

Men "Rejected" and "Discharged"

Under the present methods of dealing with new increments of drafted men at the camps, the men are examined very promptly after arrival, not only by the regimental surgeon but by the special examiners. Those found physically unfit for service are "rejected" and given transportation money for return to their homes; those found fit are accepted for service. If a man breaks down after such acceptance, he is "discharged."

The distinction between "rejected" and "discharged" men is very clearly explained in a letter received by the National Tuberculosis Association from the Surgeon General's office, which reads:

"The Surgeon General directs me to inform you that when a registrant reports at Camp for his physical examination he is either accepted or rejected. If he is once accepted he can then only be discharged for physical disability on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability.

"The term 'rejected' is used for registrants before they become soldiers; the term 'discharged' implies that the man has been accepted into the military service.

"(Signed) E. H. Bruns, Lt.-Col., U.S.A."

According to the above, the rejected man is not a soldier any more than a man exempted by the local draft board. If the cause of rejection is tuberculosis the only difference in his status in the community is that he is now a known case; whereas, before, he himself as well as public health authorities may have been entirely ignorant of his condition. The Government assumes no responsibility for him except to provide for his return home. He has no claim to compensation.

Under former rulings and methods a drafted man might have passed the regimental surgeon, been accepted for service and then, after going before the tuberculosis reviewing board several weeks later, be found tuberculous and discharged as "not in line of duty." Such a man, believing he had broken down because of his stay in camp from exposure, over-fatigue, or acute infectious disease, could have his claims reviewed by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and perhaps be awarded compensation.

During the few days a drafted man is now in camp before examination he might receive an injury or become acutely ill. He is apparently not an accepted soldier and whether he would have any right to indemnity from the Government apparently remains to be determined. The number of such cases, however, will be exceedingly small and such men could probably have no rightful claim for compensation as soldiers.

Discharges from army tuberculosis hospitals are as yet very few. The various sanatoria being erected under direction of the Surgeon General are nearing completion, and will provide ample facilities for men who break down. It is probable and very much to be hoped that tuberculous soldiers will avail themselves of the treatment offered.

But rejections from camps are relatively large, and the names and addresses of men so rejected which are forwarded to state agencies will constantly increase in number. These men present a distinctly civilian problem. The Red Cross has not yet stated what its attitude towards this group will be. If it is determined that they are not proper cases for Red Cross service the responsibility of anti-tuberculosis societies will be correspondingly increased.

The reports thus far received by the National Association in response to the questionnaire sent out July 25 indicate very clearly that many state secretaries have not yet grasped the serious significance of the problem of the rejected tuberculous conscripts, nor dealt with these cases in thoroughgoing fashion. A summary of reports from twenty states show the following facts:

Number of names received....		6301	
Addresses lacking or incomplete		392	6.2%
Soldiers not at address given..		432	6.8%
Such cases found elsewhere...		112	
Actual contact established....		1587	25. %
By replies to letter.....	567		
By visits to soldiers.....	981		9%
By visits from soldiers.....	39		16%
Treatment refused by.....	138		
Treatment provided at home...	162		
Treatment provided at clinics...	86		
Treatment provided in sanatoria	123		
Treatment provided elsewhere..	24		
Total provided for.....		395	
Total provided for outside of homes		233	3.7%

Among these twenty states, five received 2,854 names and made actual contact with 1,123 of these men, or approximately 39%. This indicates better organizations in these five states than in the others. The percentage of men provided with treatment outside of the home in these five states, however, was not much greater (being but 5.2%), than in the case of the entire twenty states.

Food for Sanatoria

The following memorandum from the States Administration, Division of the United States Food Administration, under date of August 14, 1918, very clearly indicates the attitude of Mr. Hoover's department toward tuberculosis sanatoria.

"Institutions should be treated as hotels in their buying of flour, sugar, meats, etc., and all Food Administrators have been advised to make individual modifications of the existing rules governing these commodities when in their judgment such modifications are necessary to insure the health of inmates, and have been asked to bear in mind that the number of people fed in such hospitals whose diet requirements are perfectly normal is a very large percentage of the total fed, including all nurses, domestic servants and other members of the staff, in addition to such patients as do not require a special diet. *It is proper for Food Administrators to bear in mind that a portion of the employees of tubercular sanatoriums are arrested cases of tuberculosis and need a special diet. It is not intended that any people so affected shall be deprived of food in quality and quantity for their up-building and the maintenance of their full health.* The question came up very generally last winter but we hear very little of it now, and we believe this method of handling the matter rather than by a general order has met the situation satisfactorily. The Food Administrators have used excellent judgement and have been able in a vast number of cases to secure the cooperation of those in charge of such institutions."

Capital Issues

In the July number of the BULLETIN, it was stated that the Capital Issues Committee "is endeavoring to secure reliable data from various sources (on sanatorium construction) to the end that it may be fully informed and thus be enabled to deal justly with all applicants, as well as aid the government in its supreme efforts to win the war."

We are authorized today (August 27) by Mr. Selden, Secretary of the Committee, to announce that the Committee's investigation of the problem of war-time construction of tuberculosis sanatoria has been completed and that it is now prepared to give a full hearing to all applicants for capital issues. Already the Committee has approved plans of the City of Detroit for an institution to cost approximately $350,000. Approval has also been given to two Massachusetts county hospital projects. Approval of a large county project in an Eastern state has been withheld until new plans are submitted.

Strictly speaking, the Capital Issues Committee has no legal jurisdiction over the issuance of securities for construction to cost less than $100,000. Nevertheless, it feels that the spirit governing all construction in America should be that of patriotic economy. With that attitude the National Tuberculosis Association is in hearty accord and urges upon all who are planning sanatoria to build as economically as permanency and efficiency will permit. The Capital Issues Committee, Mr. Selden says, is opposed to the erection of "monumental" structures. Simplicity, economy and utility should be the watchwords. It is recognized, however, that the day has gone by when flimsy open shacks may be thrown up in all sorts of climates and tuberculosis patients expected to get well in them.

We are informed that more important than money, in the present emergency, are steel, labor and transportation of materials. Therefore, before giving its approval of any construction the Capital Issues Committee learns from the various government boards concerned whether steel, cars and labor are likely to be available for the proposed building.

The National Tuberculosis Association offers its assistance in the preparation and presentation of applications for approval by the Capital Issues Committee. Further information will appear in the October number of the JOURNAL OF THE OUTDOOR LIFE.